Scottish Poets and Men of Genius. Dr. Henry Mandsley, physician to the West London Hospital, has made a valuable contribution to mental science in a book called "The Physiology and Pathology of the Mind." which is reproduced in a handsome octavo velume by D. Appleton & Co. It relates principally to the subject of insanity, which, in all points of view, is yearly becoming of greater importance. Whatever may be thought of Dr. Maudsley's metaphysical theories, the most cursory perusal of his book will convince an intelligent reader that it is the work of a keen and trained observer, and of one whose faculty for generalization is superior to that of the average of medical writers. His style is clear and vigorous. He is evidently a man who writes from deep convictions, based on

wide inductions of facts. Setting aside the merely theoretical part of his book, it will be found interesting and pro-fitable to study his practical suggestions and conclusions. He thinks that more truth about the real causes of insanity can be learned from Shakespeare's Lear than from all the scientific treatises. The subtle insight of the great dramatist inio character is more than an offset for lack of technical knowledge. The author has sought to study actual cases, and to make his deductions therefrom, attempting, by a large induction of facts, what Shakespeare accomplished by mere insight and knowledge of human nature. He first notes that insanity increases with the growth of civilization. The feverish activity and great mental strain inci-dent to highly civilized life tend to produce derangement of the faculties. Over-population, inadequate and filthy houses, and the ntter wretchedness of large classes in civilized countries, are other causes. He says:-

"Perhaps one, and certainly not the least, of the ill effects which come from some of the conditions of our present civilization is seen in the general dread and disdain of poverty, in the eager passion to become rich. The practical gospel of the age, testided everywhere by faith and works, is that of money-getting; men are estimated mainly by the amount of their wealth, take social rank accordingly, and consequently bend all their energies to acquire that which gains them esteem and influence. The result is that in the higher departments of trade and commerce speculations of all sorts are eagerly entered on, and that many people are kept in a continued state of excitement and anxiety by the fluctuations of the money market. In the lower branches of trade there is the same eager desire for petty gains; and the continued absorption of the mind in these small acquisitions gene rates a littleuess of mind and meanness of spirit, where it does not lead to actual disonesty, which are nowhere displayed in a more pitiable form than in certain petty tradesmen. The occupation which a man is entirely engaged in does not fail to modify his character, and the reaction upon the individual's nature of a life which is being spent with the sole aim of be-coming rich is most baneful. It is not that the fluctuations of excitement unhinge the merchant's mind and lead to maniacal outbreaks, although that does sometimes happen; it is not that failure in the paroxysm of some crisis prostrates his energies and makes him melan-cholic, although that also is occasionally witnessed; but it is that the exclusiveness of his life-aim and occupation too often saps the moral or altruistic element in his nature, makes him become egotistic, formal, and unsympathetic, and in his person deteriorates the nature of humanity.

He also attributes much of insanity to defective or erroneous education. Parental vices are transmitted and gain a larger growth in the children; parental harshness and neglect drive to morbid brooding or loss of self-control. False religious views are causative of insanity. The religion which practically amounts to money-getting, and which results in systematic hypocrisy and upsetting of the normal condition of the mind, is noted. So also is the morbid, self-feeling type of religion. Hereditary taints, physical and moral, are strongly operative, the tendency being in the downward direction. After going through a detailed examination of various causes, he gives his generalizations. As to a phase of insanity which of late years has become so prominent in the courts, he says :-

"It is evident from the foregoing reflections that, from a pathological point of view, the so-called moral causes of insanity may properly fail under the head of excessive stimulation or excessive functional action; the mind is subject to a stress beyond what it is able to bear. Of necessity, the depressing passions are the most efficient causes of exhaustion, and consequent disease; grief, religious anxiety, disappointed affection or ambition, the wounds of an exaggerated self-love, and, above all perhaps, the painful feeling of being unequal to responsibilities, or other like conditions of mental agitation and suffering, are most apt to reach a violence of action by which the equilibrium is lost. It is especially when the individual has, by a long concentration of thought affection, and desired concentration of thought, affection, and desire on a certain aim or object, grown into definite relations with regard to it, and made it, as it were, a part of the inner life, that a sudden and entire change, shattering long cherished hopes, is most likely to produce insanity: for what is more fraught with danger to the stability of the strongest mind than a sudden great change in external circumstances, without the inner life having been gradually adapted thereto?"

A valuable feature of the work consists in the large number of actual cases recorded. The facts are given succinctly, and yet so clearly as to enable every reader to understand the special bearings of each case.

A SCOTTISH BOOK.

Dr. Charles Rogers has published in London an interesting volume of "Traits and Stories of the Scottish People." It is full of curious facts and anecdotes about the social customs and peculiarities of the Scottish people during the latter part of the past century and the earlier part of the present century. The chapters on the Scottish clergy, the poets, the lawyers, and the unfortunate men of genius, are especially interesting.

Among the unfortunate Scots was William Ged, the inventor of stereotyping. He was a jeweller in Edinburgh, and in prosperous circumstances. In an unlucky hour he disclosed his discovery; and Dr. Rogers tells his story:

-"The trade deemed the craft in danger, and formed a combination for his destruction. Master-printers, journeymen, and apprentices worked against him as a common enemy; they assailed him with insult; they loaded him with invectives; they repreached him with ignorance and assumption. Poor Ged, who ought to have made a fortune by his discovery, sunk under the load of persecution and died of a broken heart."

Other Scottish inventors were treated as badly as Ged, but were made of tougher stock. Mr. A. J. Forsyth invented the percussion cap. He was a Scottish clergyman, modest and unpretending in his scientific pursuits, and faithful in discharging his ministerial duties. He "escaped personal reproach, but was gently consigned to the Lethe of ob-

Michael Sterling, inventor of the threshing machine; Dr. James Anderson, discoverer of the system of draining wet lands; Smith, of Deanston, who revolutionized Scottish husbandry by his modes of thorough drainage, and of economizing sewage manure, and made many ingenious inventions in machinery—as well as Henry Bell, who (the Scotch insist) invented the steamboat, and William Playfair, who was both an inventor and author of merit—all were neglected or necessariled in their day and generation. or unrewarded in their day and generation.

Dr. Rogers says:-"The works of no Scottish writer have been "The works of no Scottish writer have been more useful or popular than those of Dr. Thomas Dick, author of 'The Christian Philosopher,' Dr. Dick attained his eighty-third year. He informed the writer that for half a century his principal meal consisted of bread and milk. The pressure of poverty compelled him to part with his copyrights. He obtained a small Civillist pension in his eightieth year."

Scottish mmor poets figure extensively in this list of unfortunates. One of the most celebrated Scottish ballads is "The Brownie of Blednock." William Nicholson, its author, when he was unable to earn his bread as a travelling musician, was thrust into the workhouse. The author of an equally favorite ballad, "Symon and Janet," escaped a like fate by being provided with the position of a parish sexton.

"Ca the Yowes to the Knowes," and "Ower the Muir Amang the Heather," are familiar to every Scotchman, and rank among the most memorable of their national ballads. Isobel Pagan and Stewart Lewis, the authors of these songs, were compelled to earn their bread by beggary.

Thomas Lyle, the author of the delightful song "Kelvin Grove," and of a standard book on "Ancient Ballads," died in poverty in 1859. The author of the plaintive song "Wae's me for Prince Charlie," William Glen, died in indigence at the age of 37. His wife and daugh ters still live at Aberfoyle, "utterly uncared

"My ain dear Nell" is one of the most popular Scottish poems of the present generation. Both the words and music were composed by Alexander Hume, who died in 1859, as we are told, "in the deepest penury."

The end of other gifted song-writers is told in similar words. Thus:-"William Thom, the Inversry poet died at Dundee in circumstances of the deepest

Peter Buchan, whose 'services in collecting northern minstrelsy were warmly commended by Sir Walter Scott,' who also 'composed origi-nal songs and published works in general litera-

"John Struthers, author of the 'Poor Man's Sabbath, an admirable poem, and editor of 'The Harp of Caledonia,' struggled with poverty to the last, and died in 1850, at the

Here is a notice of three other poets comparatively unknown, whom Dr. Rogers deems worthy of a wider fame:-

THREE YOUNG SCOTTISH POETS. "Three poets have lately passed away whose genius would probably in any other country save that in which they were born—which they loved so well and celebrated in impassioned strains—have redeemed them from the pressure of continual poverty and constant suffering. "Elliott Aitchison died at Hawick in 1858.

He was employed in a stocking factory when he was able to work; but, possessing a feeble constitution, he was unable to prosecute his vocation continuously. He composed verses of remarkable power and classic elegance, which, had he been encouraged to publish, would have attracted attention and brought him both emolument and fame. But the bard was diffident and shrunk from soliciting that patronage which none were found willing to bestow un-

"Though not more ingenious than the former, Andrew Park is better known. His poem of 'Silent Love' is one of the noblest compositions in the language. Published anonymously it was ascribed to the more celebrated poets of the time. But the genius of Park only secured from his fellow-countrymen a coffin and a grave-

"James Macfarlane has not obtained even the latter. His poetry is of the loftlest order—deep, sententious, chaste, and highly ornate. His ode entitled 'The Lords of Labor' is, as an incentive to industry, without a parallel in ancient or modern verse. Mactarlane led a life of poverty from the cradle to the grave. He often passed days without food, and occasionally lacked a home. His verses were admired, but the writer was unsought. A few generous persons soothed his last hours. He died in 1862, in his thirtieth

Among a host of good stories that have been already published but are now first collected, concerning all the well-known Scottish poets, Doctor Rogers occasionally gives a new one; and among them is an incident never hitherto published, of the life of Robert Burns. It tells

HOW ROBERT BURNS RESENTED AN INSULT.

"Burns, at a public entertainment, was seated opposite a young foppish nobleman, who, to evince his contempt for one whom he regarded as a literary upstart, fillipped some of his wine in the direction of the poet. "We do much better in our country," said the bard, as he raised his glass, and threw the entire contents in the face of the aggressor." tents in the face of the aggressor." This story was told to Dr. Rogers' father by

a personal associate of the poet. An anecdote is also told of the "Allan" whom Burns has immortalized in his poem of the barley brew. This "Allan" who "came to pree" when "Willie brewed a peck o' mant," was Mr. Allan Masterton, writingmaster in Edinburgh. Dr. Rogers says:-

"The author's father enjoyed the acquaintance of Mr. Masterton, and was informed by him of the following remarkable occurrence in his own personal history. Having been on a visit to London he had arranged to return home on a passenger vessel bound for Leith. He had paid his passage money, and a porter had brought his luggage to the place of embarkation. Just as he was on the point of stepping on board, he was seized with a strong presentiment that the vessel would not reach her destination. He therefore determined of a sudden to forego his original intention, and to proceed homeward by land. When he reached Edinburgh he learned that the ship in which he had proposed to sail had foundered at sea, and that all the passengers had perished."

Dr. Rogers gives a curious insight into ex isting Scottish prejudices in these sentences:-"Scotland has been privileged as the birthplace of men of genius, but it has been destined that these should develop on other soils. The Scottish clergyman is expected to attend solely to the duties of his parish. Should he become an author, defects will be sought for in his discourses. The Edinburgh barrister who possesses the love of literature is careful to conceal his tastes till his professional reputation has been secured. The country lawyer who is frequently seen in the village library is not entrusted with the care of provincial suits. A Scottish surgeon who writes books may not obtain patients. No Scottish merchant will employ as clerk one who is known to compose verses or to indulge in literary aspirations."

A CONUNDRUM BY SIR FREDERICK BRUCE. Secretary Seward and his guests grew so frisky at Auburn that Sir Frederick Bruce is said to have perpetrated the following conundrum:—
"Why is an antagonist of Mr. Gladstone in debate in the House of Commons like a telescope! Because he (Mr. Gladstone) draws him James Watt, inventor of the steam engine; out, sees through him, and shuts him up."

EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

Schools in England, France, Prussia, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Russia, and Turkey.

An English journal has the following valuable summary of the educational statistics of Europe; "Recent publications enable us to fix pretty accurately the present state of primary or elementary education in most of the countries in Europe, and it may be useful to give a zeneral sketch of the condition in which they stand in this respect. Among other Continental countries we may distinguish groups, some countries making primary education obligatory, while others recoil from this measure for lear of overstepping the rights of the State. Elementary education is compulsory in all the countries of Germany; in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark; in Switzerland, and indirectly in Holland; also, but on paper only, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Turkey. In making education obligatory, it became necessary to place within reach of poor children the means to receive it, and it was on the communes that this burden was Isid. France has not gone so far. She allowed her rivals to outstrip her in the race; and the exertions of a private society were necessary to induce the Government to propose and adopt the scheme which passed into law on the 28th of June, 1833. At that time, as again recently, the French Legislature, out of regard for the rights of parents, refused to impose upon them the obligation of sending their children to school; nevertheless, by article nine of the law of 1833, and article thirty-three of the law of 1850, every commune is bound to sup-port a public school where poor children are admitted gratis. The children of rich or well-to-do parents pay school iees, which are collected either by the communal authorities or the tax gatherer.

ENGLAND. To commence with Great Britain. The Committee of the Privy Council reports that in 1865, 8438 schools were inspected, having accommo-dation for 1.677,803 scholars, and attended on an average by 1,057,745 scholars. At the time of inspection 1.246,055 scholars were present. The cost to the State was £636,806; what the parish expenses, parents' expenses, contributions of benevolent societies, etc., amounted to is not exactly known. Nor have we any precise in-formation as to the number of children attending private schools. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the state of education among the lower classes is decidedly improving; in 1760 only forty-eight per cent. of the population could sign their names in the registers of marriage, and in 1864 the proportion was seventy-two per cent. It is only within the last thirty years that any rapid improvement has taken place; for in 1840 only fitty-eight per cent., and in 1861 sixty two per cent., could sign their names in the marriage registers.

FRANCE. In France we find an analogous improvement, Forty or fifty years ago two-thirds or the population could neither read nor write, whereas at present only one-third are ignorant of the alphabet. The 37,510 communes of France contain 72,069 primary schools (including 3308 infant schools), with 4,720,224 pupils of whom 383,856 attended the infant schools. It was estimated that at that time (1864) 600,000 children were receiving no education. Upon these 72,069 schools 58,646,952 francs were expended, of which about twenty millions were paid by parents, and over twenty-nye millions by the communes, while 2,200,000 francs were supplied by foundations and legacies, 5,700,000 francs by the departments, and about 5,400,000 francs by the State. This does not include 16,979,538 francs voted by the municipal councils for the erection of schools. In the above figures are included 822,538 pupils attending 16,316 private schools, called ecoles libres, but not the amounts paid by relations to the masters and mistresses of thes schools. According to the census of 1861 the entire population of France was 37,386,161.

PRUSSIA. The latest official information with regard to education in Prussia is for the year 1861. At that time there were in existence, for a population of 18,478,500 inhabitants, 26,763 public schools, with 3,006,273 pupils of both sexes; and in addition 1434 private schools, with 84,021 children. The cost of these amounted to 9,902,696 thalers, of which 7,449,224 thalers were paid as salaries to teachers, and the rest for various purposes, not including 4,905,163 thalers spent upon school buildings. The amount expended in salaries was provided for thus:—School fees paid by parents, 2,320,968 thalers; sum found by the communes, 4,799,958 thalers; State subsidy, 328,298 thalers. These salaries were paid to 33,617 male and 1756 female teachers.

female teachers. BELGIUM. In Belgium the question of education is left perfectly open, and, consequently, out of 5664 primary schools, 1658 schools, with 109,174 pupils, are under no control. The expenses of the rest, accommodating 435,587 children, amounted in 1862, the last year known, to 7,878,300f., of which about one million was paid by parents, while 410,000f. were contributed by public and private benevolence, 3,140,000f. by the communes, 760,000t. by the provinces, and

SPAIN. Spain, with a population of 12,873,481 inhabitanis, has published most complete statistics, but they unfortunately date from the year 1860. At that time Spain had 24,353 schools, 4155 being At that time Spain had 24,353 schools, 4155 being private. The public schools were attended by 1,101,529 pupils of both sexes, 587,712 of them paying nothing. The 4155 private schools had 150,124 pupils. The ordinary expenses were 61,589,465 reals, of which 5,792,219 were contributed by parents, 54,330,614 by the communes, and 1,466,632 by charitable foundations. The extraordinary expenses exceed twenty-one The extraordinary expenses exceed twenty-one millions of reals.

the rest by the State.

PORTUGAL. Portugal, with 4.351,519 inhabitants, had in 1865 3206 primary schools, with 130,000 pupils; between 15,000 and 16,000 milrees (something more than £3000) is all that the State con-tributes towards these schools, and we are not informed of the amount of expense incurred by the communes or the parents of the children.

ITALY. An excellent table of statistics informs us that Italy, in 1864, with a population of 21,777,334, had 1,037,829 pupils in 24,998 public schools, and 140,914 pupils in 6805 private schools. The expense of the public schools amounted to 40,006,359 lire, of which the State form 1861,467, 410,006,359 lire, of which the State form 1861,467, 410,006,359 lire, of which the comfound 784.487; the provinces 290,558; the communes 11,857,741; while 1,183,564 were received from different quarters. The document does not inform us of the amount contributed by the parents of the children, and its general tone seems to imply that the communes may for eems to imply that the communes pay for them.

Austria, with a population of 35,019,068 inhabitants, including Venetia, but not including Lombardy, only tells us that she had, in 1884, 31,589 schools of different classes, among them being enumerated 3091 Nothschulen, or schools kept on for want of better; and that a total number of 2,513,242 pupils attended school, while the population included no less than 3,814,110 children of an age at which attendance at school is AUSTRIA. dren of an age at which attendance at school is

The substance of the following paragraph has already been published, but we repeat it in order to complete this record:—

Of all the countries of Europe, without exception, Russia does the least for her public schools; which means, for the most useful and the most productive department of education. According to recent statistics, Tarkey, in 1865, had 15,000 schools, attended by 600,000 children, out of a total population of 25,000.000 souls. Russia has three times this population, and only 20,000 schools, attended by from 800,000 to 900,000 pupils. BUSSIA AND TURKEY.

-A Pittsburg paper frankly confesses that "the possession of a nose is a misfortune" in "The abominable odors are numerous, pronounced, emphatic, intrinsic, and allpervading. There is no escape from them. -Horned snakes enliven the beauties of the pastoral landscape about Wardinsville, Va.

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persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

persons, or bodies points or corporate,

SAM UEL R. SHIPLEY, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAM UEL R. SHIPLEY, ROWLAND PARRY,
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President,
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND,
7272 Medical Examiner, Legal Adviser,

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY-Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Squara. This Company, favorably known to the community

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their tanital, together with a large Surplus Fund, sinvested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux, Alexander Beneon, Thomas Smith, Inaac Haxlehurst, Henry Lewis, Thomas Robbins, Daniel Haddock, Jr., DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President, WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 330

DECENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by decosil of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more han SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have een promptly adjusted and paid.

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John L. Hodge.

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William B. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox, Secretary

BAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

BAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

INSURANCE COMPANY OP

NORTH AMERICA. OFFICE, No. 222 WALNUTST., PHILADELPHIA INCORPORATED MM. CHARTER PERFETUAL

CAPITAL, \$500,000. ARRETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, \$1,768,967-81 INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPOR TATION AND PILE MISELS.

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CHARLES PLATT, SECRETARY, WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Centra Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(No. 639) N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS. CAPITAL AND NURPLUS OVER \$300,000 INCOME FOR 1866, 8163,534.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1868, 847,000 Of which amount not \$3000 remain unpaid at the date \$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hun-dred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

Thomas Craven.
Furman Sheppard.
Thomas Mackellar,
John Supplee.
John W, laghorn.
THOMAS CRAVEN, Presidens
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-Fresident.
E 22fmwg JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER WORKS,—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACK-SMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectably offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest police. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennayl-vania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brisss Chottings of all descriptions: Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for 8,258-25

articed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can ite in period safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE:

JOHN F. LIEVY.

BEACH and PALMER Streets,

J. VAUGHAN MERRICE, WILLIAM H., MERMICE JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasoneters, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc. Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass. Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Raliroad Stations, etc. Raliroad Stations, etc. Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Piantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Milia, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping En-Steam Trains, Derecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine.

BRIDESBURG MACRINE WORKS
NO. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our
well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spin-ning, and Weaving. tensive worss. ALFRED JENES & SON.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUPACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND

DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, NO. 484 BACE STREET. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burgiar-proof SAFES on hand, with find de doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness, Prices low.

C. HASSENFORDER,
No. 422 VINE Street.

PROPOSALS.

I MPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

I MPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES

RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFER.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, July Z4 1887.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY,
September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wail of the Canal for the improvement of the nazigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.

The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-balf) miles long, extending from Nasiville to Keokuk, lowa. The width at the wate surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (three hundred) feet in embankment to be used in building the embankment. The latter thrughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iow shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bedom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-wais mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) has to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and de-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price t which each and every kind of work specific in the proposal is to be done, and no bid wilbe considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right b reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement nust be attached to each proposal.

The Government reserves the right b reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisementaust be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written oprinted guarantee signed by two responsible pesons.

Blanks for proposals of the form squired, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract wilbe considered as including the expense of fanishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specificatios exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at \$2,083,345 (two million sixty-eight fousand three hundred and forty-five). The amant appropriated by Congress is \$700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract an only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent, of the amour of any work done or materials furnished, at he contract price thereof, will be reserved util the whole work which is the subject of ontract shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further informate can obtain the same by calling at this offic, where maps, plans, specifications, and fornoi contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Propass for work on the improvement of the Decknoines Rapids."

Lieut, Col. 35th Infarry,

Tieut, Col. 35th Infarry,